Stolen.

GARDEN. THEATRE—S.TO—The Munmy
GARDICK THEATRE—S.15—Secret Service.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S. The Wolow Jones.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—S.15—Santa Maria.
HARLEN OPERA HOUSE—S.15—Shore Acres.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—S—The Mandaria.
HOWES THEATRE—S.TO. & Florida Exchantment. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—The development. HOYT'S THEATRE S.O. A Florida Evaluatment. HRYING PLACE THEATRE—S—Papa N'ische. KNUKERIAU'KER THEATRE—S—Paid is King. KOSTER & HIALS—S—Vandeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2—8-15—An Enemy to the King. MURRAY HILL THEATRE—S—Too Much Johnson. MURRAY HILL THEATRE—S—Too Much Johnson. PALMER'S THEATRE—S—Herman The Great. 14TH STREET THEATRE—S—The Cherry Pickers. TONY PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vandeville.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1896.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—There was great rejoicing felt in London and in every financial centre of Europe over the defeat of Bryan. — Edward John Poynter, R. A., was elected president of the Royal Academy. —— Shefik Pacha was appointed to replace Nazim Pacha as Turkish Minister of Police.

Minister of Police.

DOMESTIC.—The latest election returns indicate that McKinley and Hobart will have at least 264 electoral votes; the National Senate is probably Republican and for sound money; the House will probably stand; Republican, 222; Democrats, 119; Populists and Silverites combined, 16. — The President issued his proclamation fixing November 26 as Thanksgiving Day. — Secretary Carlisle dismissed two Day. — Secretary Carlisle dismissed two chiefs of bureaus in the Treasury Department for offensive partisanship in behalf of Bryan. CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The sound-money victory enlivened trading in stocks and the market showed a general gain. — Unomciai returns still placed the plurality of McKinley in this city at about 20,000. — The business men of this city were unanimous in their expressions of restored confidence in business prosperity as the result of the election. — A nine-year-old stabbed to death by a fourteen year-old fight following a football game.

of the Sound Money Business Men's Astaled meetings to celebrate McKinley's Security market. result of the election. ----- A was stabbed to death by a fou curity markets very strong and

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 64 de-grees; lowest, 56; average, 60%.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

The strain of battle and the thrill of triumph have passed. The general results remain unchanged. McKinley has far more than enough votes to elect him even if all the possibly doubtful States were given to his opponent. What seems to be State pride gives to Bryan the better prospect in Nebraska, and it is charged that the methods which Jones has so long used to manufacture majorities in Arkansas are being employed to seize Texas; but it makes no difference. Altgeld has no more chance of resurrection than Bryan, and that is less than the chance of Julius Caesar. The popular plurality for McKipley will be over 1,100,000, and his electoral vote considerably more than enough

Sentiment has had its day, the most thrilling day New-York has seen for more than thirty years, if even the surrender of Lee roused deeper feeling. Americans turn quickly to the practical result, and want to be sure how far the votes of Tuesday will avail to bring better times and prevent recurring outbreaks of the Anarchists. Majorities of 310,000 in Pennsylvania, 266,000 in New-York, 125,000 in Illinois, 105,000 in Ohio, 100,000 in Massachusetts and 100,000 in Wisconsin, and about as much in Iowa, with something like 77,000 in New-Jersey and 25,000 in Maryland-States which have never been on the Republican side in National contests-make it certain that no party will hereafter attempt, at least until the present generation has passed from the scene of action, to propose National dishonor or abdication of National Government to mobs. This decision rings through the world, kindles all the exchanges, and brings millions to this country for investment.

The free-silver conspiracy has been so beaten that the man who tries to revive it should meet only contempt from many who have been its allies. The country in no conceivable event will consent to be fleeced by the little clique of mine owners who want to make people pay 100 cents for silver worth 50 cents or less. The power of that grasping monopoly is broken, and the drop of 8 cents in the bullion price of silver yester day showed that the mine-owners see the point. A House overwhelmingly Republican blocks all possible degradation of the currency, not to speak of a Presidential veto. It matters not here whether the Republicans have over two to one or over three to one in the House, for they are strong enough to make cheap-dollar knavery impossible and to pass any revenue measure that may seem needful for the restoration of public prosperity. The power to prevent mischief is unquestioned and complete. That is enough to swep away the auxiety about the money question, which has played so large a in the markets for three or four months Until the position in some State Legislatures is more clearly known, it is not certain how far

the incoming President will be sustained in posi-

tive legislation by the Senate. But the great fact for the country is that the incalculable peril and the unspeakable shame which the election of Bryan would have involved have been averted. People are taking a long breath and rejoicing, with good reason.

Nor should the moral influence of the tremendous popular majority for McKinley be overlooked. It will assuredly go far to settle much that might otherwise be open to dispute. To appreclate its impressiveness, it is only necessary to remember that in recent Presidential elections the question has been decided by a plurality only. In 1880 Garfield had a majority of 311,000 against him, in 1884 Cleveland had a majority of 317,000 against him, in 1888 all opponents together had a majority of 506,000 over

GOOD GENERALSHIP.

Harrison, and in 1892 all opponents together had

a majority of 906,000 over Cleveland. But Me-

Kinley comes in with a magnificent majority of

\$00,000 or more over all opponents. The influ-

ence of such a decision upon the future action

of parties will be great.

The triumphant election of McKinley was due to a grand uprising of the people. Honesty and obedience to law were issues which stirred the higher impulses of the mass of citizens and turned what might have been bodies of partisans into an army of patriots. The nomination of McKinley resulted from a popular demand of the rank and file of Republican voters, and his election was the work of the rank and file of American citizenship.

It was the privates who fought the battle and routed the enemy. But the general is not without honor. The victory is the people's, but the leadership was his. No retrospect of the campaign can fail to recognize the admirable character of its management. Never did a National Committee chairman conduct a campaign with greater ability and more serene mastery of the situation than did Mr. Hanna. He exercised an unmatched personal influence with superb dignity and modesty. Made the chief target of nearly all the personal abuse indulged in by the Bryanites, he so conducted himself and the business of the committee that the attacks never be came anything but the merest abuse, which carried no weight even with the Bryanites themselves. His work as the friend of Major Mc-Kinley previous to the nomination was characterized by a clear understanding of popular feeling and a firm devotion to true political catholicity, and the same qualities have been brilliantly manifested in his subsequent activities. He has been a thorough Republican. He has not for a minute surrendered or let anybody think his party surrendered the beliefs which have made it the party it is.

But with this self-respecting loyalty to his own principles, this manly refusal to court favor by hiding the Republicanism of the Republican party, has been combined a patriotic recognition of the character of the contest forced by the Chicago platform. The threat of anarchy and repudiation changed a political contest into a struggle for National honor, and brought to the support of the Republican ticket men who had not the slightest sympathy with Republicanism. It was no small achievement for the director of the Republican campaign to lead his own forces and not offend his allies. Even the most ardent Free Trader recognized his sincerly and the propriety of holding the Republicans together on their own platform, and the most partisan Republican under his leadership came to a broader understanding of the more than partisan character of the contest.

Mr. Hanna has shown generalship of a high order. He carried on a practical campaign on the plane of honest, straightforward political work, and with masterly power of organization gave the moral forces of the country a chance for effective expression. The great popular feeling was ready to make itself known, but it required leadership of a high order to bring the full revelation. That leadership Mr. Hanna had, and he is to be congratulated for his share

THE PROSPERITY OF THE SOUTH. The signs of a healthy advance in the South generally are so marked that they would excite wide comment were it not for the overwh interest felt in the political campaign and its results. It has been noted for several years past that the spirit of narrow sectionalism is dying out in the South. We do not say that the people of the South were altogether to blame for their sectionalism. Perhaps, under the circumstances, it was an inevitable heritage of the war and the passions engendered by it. It was not strange that those who had conscientiously fought for the lost cause should for years hold aloof from those who had defeated them. Doubtless, too, there were individuals in the North who dld not always meet the South in a conciliatory spirit, and out of the very excess of their loyalty forgot the virtue of gentleness. Be that as it may, the North today is both more able and more willing to bury the unhappy hatreds of the past than it was at the close of the war, and to recognize the nobler spirit of National unity and brotherhood which is finding utterance in the South as in the North. In nothing has Major McKinley more truly reflected the sentiments of the North to-day than in his messages of sympathy and good will to the South.

But it is not alone in its feelings that the South is giving evidences of new life. Its commerce and industries are showing a healthy growth, and in some States its farmers are relatively more prosperous than those of Northern States. Last year the progressive city of Atlanta surprised the world with its creditable exposition, which, in all likelihood, would have been even more representative had it not been for the local jealousies of other Southern cities The State of Tennessee is to have a great centennial exposition at Nashville next spring which promises to be a close rival of the Aflanta exposition. The fact that such industrial fairs can be held in the South at all, with its sparse population and urgent need of more capital to develop its resources, argues well for the energy of the people. The spirit of the new industrial age handescended upon them. and they are no longer content to sit down amid the ruins of the past and dream over the things that might have been

The expansion of trade and commerce in many Southern cities has been noteworthy during the last few years. The St. Louis papers say that that city has felt the present industrial depression less than many Northern cities. New-Orleans is building up a great commerce, and has now a line of steamers running direct to England. Its business men are far seeing and progressive, and they are fully de ermined to make the city not only the social out the commercial metropolis of the South But they are not going to do this without a struggle. Galveston, Tex., small in population as yet, compared with New-Orleans, is dreaming dreams of future greatness that it intends to make realities one of these days. It has just established a fine line of steamers running di rect from Galveston to Hamburg, Germany, and in many other ways is showing that it is ready to make a good showing in the race of industrial development in the South. The same thing in a measure is true of other Southern cities and towns, while, as we have said, many Southern farmers are prosperous. "The Canton (Miss.) Times" says of the Mississippi farm-

Mississipplans are to-day financially in better condition than at any period since the war. It is strange, then, to us that our people are not satisfied to let well enough aione and try no experiments, for, as the darkles say, "a trick un-

tried is unjustified." There is a steady, healthy and permanent upward tendency in the independence, self-reliance and self-sustentation of our farmers. We never have a failure in crops, and with all the disadvantages this year, we have made three-quarters of a crop generally, at have made three-quarters of a crop generally, at least in the dry region. Why clamor for a

change? Yet it is these men who have been told by Mr. Bryan that they are the wretched slaves of the money power.

ALTGELD.

Next, and very close, after the defeat of Bryan and the election of an honest-money Congress, the overthrow of Altgeld the Anarchist is cause for National rejoicing. Usually the disposition of a mere State candidate is a matter of mere State concern. But in this case the man in question has, by his detestable conduct and by the detestable cause he represents, made himself a figure of far more general interest. He has for years been the recognized head of the Anarchist element in America, the leader of those who would defy the law and resort to violence for the enforcement of their own vicious will. His pardoning of bombthrowers endeared him to the criminal classes everywhere. His attacks upon the courts and upon the authority of the Federal Government in Federal affairs made him the hero of actual or prospective law-breakers. By his manipulation of the Chicago Convention, and his nomina tion of his subservient creature, Bryan, for the Presidency, he raised himself into baleful eminence as a possible Power behind the Execu-

tive Chair. Altgeld was a candidate for re-election to the Governorship of Illinois. To the presecution of his campaign he gave all his unquestionably great intellectual and tactical ability. Abundant means were at his command. The party machinery was at his service. The motto of the whole campaign was that he must be reelected. No matter if Bryan himself was defeated, Altgeld must be returned to the Governor's chair. The man actually came all the way to New-York and made an elaborate pub-He address, not for the advantage of the Popocratic ticket one-half so much as to get, if post sfble, some reflex odor of sanctity from the pure purlieus of Tammany, which would strengthen his own campaign at home, for his own selfish ends. And now, after all, he is defeated, overwhelmingly defeated. It is a serry day for burglars and bomb-throwers and mailrobbers and railroad train-wreckers and all Anarchists and criminals in general, in Illinois and elsewhere. It is a day of rejoicing for the Nation, giving it assurance that it will have no repudiator in the White House, and not much longer have an Anarchist in the Executive Chair of the Empire State of the West.

THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY!

No feature of Tuesday's great victory stands out more clearly than its Nationalism. Bryan's attempt to array one section of the country against another was rebuked just as sternly as his appeal for repudiation. Early in the campaign he called the Eastern States "the enemy's country." That was a true name, if he meant they were hostile to repudiation and anarchy and, therefore, to his plots and aspirations. But if he meant, as from the context of his remarks he evidently did, that the Eastern States were hostile to the Western States and people, or hostile to the people of any other part of the Union, then it was an infamous falsehood. The Eastern States know of no "enemy's country" under the Stars and Stripes.

Bryan did find the East an "enemy's country" to him, as the representative of the abominable Chicago platform. But even in that sense it is no more entitled to the distinction than other parts of the country. New-York and Massachusetts have given enormous majorities against him, and he attributes that fact to the domination of the money interests of the great cities of New-York and Boston. Very well. But the Western agricultural State of Iowa, with not one large city in it, has given a majority against him almost, proportionately, as large. And Illinois. and Indiana, and Michigan, and Wisconsin, and Minnesota, with their great majorities; how can he explain them? Are not they "the enemy's country," too? The North stands by the Nation. as it has always done. But the splendid work of Maine and Vermont is duplicated in Maryland and superbly emulated in Kentucky, West Virginia and elsewhere

The Nation is a unit. That is the great fact that stands out as clearly as Old Glory against this autumn sky. The appeal to sectionalism has been rebuked by every section. North, South, East and West have all railled to the protection of the Nation's honor and the preservation of the Constitution and the Flag. One faction raised a sectional issue a generation ago, and saw it shot to death by the bullets of the Nation. Another has raised it again in this day, only to have it buried beneath the ballots of the Nation.

A REPUBLICAN POPE.

For more than a quarter of a century the Catholies in Italy have been debarred by order of the Church from taking any part in Parliamentary elections. To what extent these commands of the Vatlean have been obeyed may be gathered from the fact that in a country of practically universal suffrage, where the adult male population numbers according to the latest census considerably over 10,000,000, not more than 1,600,-000 have ever yet east their votes at the polls at any general election. Time and again it has been urged upon the Quirinal to come to some understanding with the Vatican, in order that the latent and wellnigh overwhelming force constituted by the hitherto unused votes might he placed by the Papacy at the disposal of the Government, and thus render the latter independent of the radical and republican elements which, as matters stand now, rule the roast to such an extent in Italy as to compel King Hum bert to purchase their ephemeral support by permanent concessions dangerous to the dynasty. But the monarch could never muster up sufficient courage to grasp the olive branch tendered by the Church, and to-day, when Premier Rudin by every means in his power is endeavoring to repair the effects of the persistent hostility which his predecessors, especially Signor Crispi, have manifested toward the Church, it is apparently too late. For Leo XIII, one of the most democratic and progressive Pontiffs who have ever exercised spiritual sway over the Catholic world. seems to have determined at length to withdraw the Papai inhibition against taking part in general elections, and to let loose upon the polls some two million or more new voters, whose suffrages will not be in favor of the monarchy.

In one word the Pope, having found no disposition on the part of the present Italian dynasty to come to an understanding either with regard to the temporalities of the Papacy, or upon any other subject, has wisely decided to throw in his lot with the republic, as being the form of the Government of the future. With that prescience which sometimes comes to men on the border of the grave, he apparently foresees that the days of the monarchical system not alone in Italy, but in all other parts of the world, are drawing to a close, and accordingly he is manoeuvring the sails of the Church so as to adapt themselves to the wind of democracy. That is why he has just astounded the Catholic world by appointing as Nuncio to Paris a prelate entirely devoid of diplomatic experience, whose only recommendation is that he is an ardent Republican; that is why he professes such unbounded admiration for America and American institutions, and that also is the reason why the Catholic electors, now

for the first time sent to the polls, are openly

In acting thus Leo XIII is not prompted by any feeling of animosity or revenge against the Quirinal, but solely and entirely by the interests of the Church. These interests, in his opinion, as in that of the majority of the Sacred College, are likely to be more surely safeguarded by an alliance with the Republican element, daily growing in size and strength, than with the decaying Italian monarchy. At no time has the latter been so unpopular as now, the people at large holding King Humbert responsible for the Abyssinian disasters and for the terrible economic situation of the country. They identify him with the abhorred Triple Alliance, which has been the bane of Italy, politically, financially, industrially and commercially. And should one of these days the ruined, starving and overtaxed population rise up in its despair to overthrow a dynasty that has transformed Italy from the fairest and gladdest country in Europe into the saddest, it will be found that the Papacy will have weathered this as so many previous storms, and that with all sail set to the democratic wind it is riding safely on the stormy waves of the revolution.

MORE TAMPERING WITH TIME.

What will doubtless prove a futile attempt to alter the measurement of time is now being made in France. The decimal system is substituted for the duodecimal and sexagesimal now used in reckoning fractions of a day. The clock dial is divided into ten sections, instead of twelve, each of them subdivided into ten, instead of five, and only one revolution of the shorter hand, instead of two, effected in a day. The day, from midnight to midnight, is divided into 100 equal parts, each known as a "ces," and each equal to 14 minutes 24 seconds of the present scale. The "ces" is the unit of measurement. Ten "ces" make a "decaces, equal to 2 hours 24 minutes, and ten "decaces" make a "hectoces," or day of 24 hours. The entire circuit of the clock-dial, therefore, is a "hectoces," or day; the ten major divisions, substituted for the 12 now pointed off by the "hour hand," are each a "decaces"; and the 100 minor divisions substituted for the 60 now pointed off by the "minute hand" are each a "ces." If a smaller secondary dial is used, with a third hand, corresponding to the "second hand" of a watch, it will be divided into fen "decices," or tenths of a "ces," and perhaps each of them subdivided into ten "centices," or hundredths of a "ces," while for exact computations there will be also the "millices," or thousandth of a "ces." Under this system midnight, instead of being 12 o'clock, is "100 ces," or "10 decaces"; noon is "50 ces," and 6 o'clock in the morning is "25 ces."

Clocks and watches are being thus constructed and used, and the system has been experimentally adopted in the Geographical Bucan of the French Army. It is urged in its favor that it diminishes the work of calculation by two-thirds, and lessens the chances of error from four to one. That may be true, Unquestionably the system is a simple and logical one, in itself. Yet, like the recent proposition to change the reckoning of hours so that instead of counting from one to twelve twice over in a day we should count from one to twenty-four, it is in all probability doomed to failure. present system may be less simple. But it has existed for many centuries, and is accepted by every civilized people in the world. It will not readily be displaced. Moreover, the proposed new system is not complete, and cannot possibly be made so. The day may be decimally divided, but the year cannot be, nor the onth, nor the week. The year will always be divided into 365 days and a fraction, or 366 on every fourth. As long at least as the Christion, Jewish, Hindoo and Mahometan religions endure, the week will consist, as for thousands of years past, of seven days. And as for changing the months from twelve to ten, why even the French Revolution, with its "Franciades" and "Decades" and "Sansculottides," did not venture upon that. There are some things which science cannot do, and there are some which it will not do, or which men will not let it do, not even for so-called convenlence's sake.

Our Flag is still there

Along with Bryan, Altgeld has been laid out cold Anarchism, Populism, Repudiation and all the other absurdities of the Chicago platform have received, let us hope, their death blow.

Here lies George Fred, Who was alive and is dead It might have been another, Some Popocratic brother; But since 'tis only George Fred There's no more to be said.

They have gone much further in solving the municipal problem in Europe than we have in this country. The city of Glasgow is to discontinue the levying of local taxes on the first of next January, because it will derive a sufficient income from its water works, gas and electric light plants, street railways and other communal enterprises of which the city assumed the control some time ago. Had New-York not given away valuable public franchises in the past would probably now be able to pay dividends to its landowners, instead of levying taxes on them. Americans have been criminally careless and indifferent about the government of their cities, but they will soon wake up.

Tom Watson's election-night message to Arthur Sewall has not yet been made public.

The way to maintain a gold standard is to maintain it. The minute the election settled the question of maintenance, the gold began to pour n to the Treasury. It was only the threat to destroy the standard that made struggles to keep gold necessary.

While the personal popularity of Garret A Hobart and the valuable aid given by honest Democrats contributed greatly to New-Jersey's phenomenal Republican plurality, it is only just that due recognition should be given to the work of the Republican State Committee. Under the supervision of that body, the whole of New-Jersey was canvassed as never before. Not a town or hamlet was slighted. Meetings were held everywhere, and sound literature disseminated in an atelligent and thorough manner. While all the members of the committee worked zealously, the enthusiasm and energy displayed was due in no small measure to Chairman Franklin Murphy. Mr. Murphy has been at the head of the committee for four years. His first year was marked by the Cleveland avalanche of 1892, and New-Jersey went with the rest. Since then, however, under Mr. Murphy's leadership New-Jersey, that used to be reckoned safely Democratic though the heavens fell, has given Republican pluralities year by The Supreme Court of the United States is

still doing business at the old stand.

The Delaware Legislature is Democratic. It s so because of the same rule-or-ruln policy which kept a Republican from representing that State in the United States Senate last year, and gave a chance to the new Legislature to fill the vacancy with a Democreat.

If there is one man in the United States with an opportunity, that man is Frank S. Black.

Not the least of the joyful results of McKinley's election will be the prompt retirement of Sylvester Pennoyer from the Governorship of

Oregon, which he has so long disgraced—that is, if he has the decency to keep his word.

capacity for self-government may put up their handkerchiefs for a while. Sheehan says the fight will go on "like the

crusade for the abolition of slavery." many's long fight for the abolition of slavery is one of the most pathetic incidents in history

PERSONAL.

The Philadelphia papers give appreciative sketches of the life of Robert Adger, colored, who recently died in that city. He was born in slavery in Charlesdied in that city. He was born in slavery in Charleston, S. C. He came to Philadelphia early in life, and went into the furniture business, in which he remained until his death. He was a man of property and standing in the city, and was foremost in all efforts for the betterment of his race. One of his sons was the first colored student to be graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. His youngest daughter is the wife of Professor Brooks, of Biddle University, North Carolina.

Many musicians in Europe will observe on Saturday the third anniversary of the death of the Russian composer, Peter Ilitsh Tschaikowsky.

Captain David P. Thomas, who has just died at his home in New-Haven, Conn., was widely known by the older newspaper men of the country through the fact that he was for many years P. T. Barnum's press agent. He was once city editor of "The New-Haven Courts." Haven Courier."

The Archduke Ludwig Salvator, a nephew of the Austrian Emperor, is very democratic, and often goes to the town of Ragusa, a few miles from his me, to do the weekly marketing. When he rehome, to do the weekly marketing. When he recently went to that town on his yacht, the military commander heard of it, and came on board to
pay his respects. He met the Archduke on deck,
and asked him: "Where will I find the captain,"
"That is myself," was the reply. "I hear that
there is a very distinguished person aboard." "This
is incorrect," interrupted the captain; "on board
of this vessel we are all equals," showing that he
desired to preserve his incognito, and would not
countenance any interference.

Those who know that bulwark and expositor of Methodism, Bishop John H. Vincent, will be surprised to hear that he has been accused of heresy. Some denominational papers have quoted him as declaring that it is not necessary to believe the divinity of Christ to be saved. The Bishop, however, has made an effective reply to the charge, and the matter has been dropped.

According to "The Boston Globe," John E. Red mond, the Irish Member of Parliament, will sail for this country in about ten days, in order to make a lecture tour.

A retired Army officer, quoted in "The Washingsays that the fellow-officers of Genera Custer used to tell them that it was not good for an officer to associate with privates. Custer, how-ever, persistently disregarded this unwritten law. and might be seen, day after day, joking and laugh and might be seen, day after day, joking and laughing in the midst of a group of men. Finally the officers decided they would stand it no longer, and appointed a spokesman to reason with the General. This spokesman approached a group where the plush jacket and yellow curis were towering above a group which surrounded the General. Calling him aside, the spokesman said: "General, we officers would like to know why you associate with the men instead of with us, as you should?" "Oh, well," said Custer, turning on his heel, "I can learn more from them than I can from you."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is curious that some intelligent journals should express surprise because Gunboat No. 11 is to be named Marietta, in honor of Marietta, Ohio. That first settlement in Ohio, and the honor paid to it is therefore, in a sense, a compli ment to the whole West.

A Kind Husband,—"Pore Jim was always mighty good to me," sobbed the weeping widow. "With all the heatin's he gimme, he never hit me where the marks would show so the neighbors could see em."—(Indianapolis Journal.

The Abbott voting machine was successfully used in Hudson, Mich., on Election Day. It was legalized by the last Michigan Legislature, and its use in Hudson was for the purpose of testing it. The Myers voting machine also worked well in Roch-

No Collection on Sundays.—Not long ago two country schoolboys came upon a pillar-box, a thing they had never seen before. Said one: "This must be a Salvation Army thing. because it's red."
"No." said No. 2; "It ain't that, because it says: "No collection on Sundays."—(Answers.

Bryan, Gorman, Senator Jones, Henry Georg and the rest of the rainbow-chasing Popocratic leaders ought to get together now and organize a school of the prophets. To be sure, they are only sham prophets, but the American people won't complain about that. If they had turned out to be prophets indeed, it would have meant losses to

Confusing.—"Polities must be awfully hard to keep rack of," said Maud. track of," said Maud.
"I think so, too," answered Mamle. "There are so many different kinds of votes to look after. There was the German vote and the Irish vote, and now there's the Australian ballot, and I declare I don't wonder that they sometimes guess wrong. ington Star.

An old negro harnessed to a wagon with a mule, hauling two bales of cotton, entered Rome, Ga eral miles through the country. The negro had only one animal, with which he made two bales of cotton, and, being anxious to market the product of his little patch at once, he contrived the novel plan of harnessing himself with the mule and taking the cotton to the city.

Booker-What are you up to these days? Hackleigh-Getting up a collection of

anecdotes

Booker-Personal anecdotes of whom?

Booker-Personal anecdotes of whom?

Hackleigh-Haven't got so far as that. Am getting all the anecdotes I can, and when I have enough of them I shall decide whom they shall be ascribed to. I suppose you know that it is the regular course in all biographical anecdotes?—(Boston Transcript.

Charles Hall Adams, United States Consul-General in Liberia, now in this country on a visit, says that Liberia is fairly prosperous, and that industrious and intelligent people are able to make a good living in the country. The principal industry The principal industry the raising of coffee and paim oil, and a num ber of American negroes own good plantations and enjoy incomes of as much as \$5,000 a year. All the necessaries of life can be raised with little The houses are built of lumber, most of which is imported. Most of the commerce is with England, there being no direct trade with country

Of the Earth, Earthy.—"No," said the gentleman who is fond of quiting texts, "I cannot give you any hing on that account to-day. I know I promised you, and I am sorry; but man is naught but poor, weak clay, you know."

"I realize that," said the collector.
"I am glad you do, my friend."
"And I came around here in the hope of striking pay dirt, but I seem to have missed it."—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

of Chateaubriand, Napoleon observed that he

looked like a conspirator come down a chimney, but this unpromising appearance, if it really belonged to him, did not disqualify him for the honor of having a capital preparation of beefsteak named after him. a distinction almost equal to that of decoration with the Chinese order of the double dragon, which it is not on record that he ever got. Lord Sallsbury not appears on the menu, giving the title to an excellent cutlet, and he can wear the double dragon while eating it, Li Hung Chang having conferred that decoration upon him during his recent visit. The cotelette A la Salisbury may judiciously be compared with fliet A la Chateaubriand, not because the personages or the dishes are in any degree similar. but because it is interesting to consider in what varying degrees the Minister and the scholar and writer impart inspiration to the inventory of the uisine. The stimulus of a great name seems always active with them, whether it belongs to prince or poet, soldier, sailor, viveur or other. Then there are cotelettes à la Maintenon, as well as the same & la Nelson: the names of Talleyrand, Richelley and Lord Chesterfield are more or less connected with some beautiful arrangements of chicken." Charles X and Sam Ward, Cinq-Mars and Cagliostro, Soubise and Villeroy, Fanny Ellsler and Patti, with an endless procession of other immortals and celebrities, have all lent their names to preparations of the over and saucepan, lending an added daintiness and savor to their spiceries. Now that Salisbury is thus hon-ored, President Cleveland would seem entitled to a like distinction—associated, perhaps, with some form of chowder, in recognition of his piscatory as well as his magisterial achievements. There is no reason why Europe should possess a monopoly of this form of celebration, and even Bryan is entitled to have a soup named after him, in which he can be immersed after the election.

In the days when it was common for the younger son to go into the church, one of these foung gentlemen had charge of an outlying chapel. A Sunday or two after his ordination he found himself there in the afternoon with only the sermon in his pocket that he had preached there in the morning, and so the unfortunate curate had to give it over again. He began after service to make profuse apologies to the clerk, when that functionary politely stopped him by saying: "Lor" bless ee, Master Charles, don't ee take on so. We never listens to ee!"—(Tit-Bits.

THANKSGIVING DAY NAMED

THE PRESIDENT ISSUES HIS ANNUAL Our English friends who doubt the American PROCLAMATION.

THE PEOPLE ASKED TO ASSEMBLE ON NOVEM. BER 26 AND THANK GOD FOR BLESSINGS

PRIOVED AND DISASTER ESCAPEN Washington, Nov. 4.-The President issued his Thanksgiving proclamation this afternoon, It is understood that the President postpon to an unusually late date the issuance of this annual proclamation in order that he might first hear from the people. The proclamatic is as follows:

Thanksgiving proclamation by the President of the United States:

The people of the United States should never be unmindful of the gratitude they owe the God of Nations for His watchful care, which has shielded them from dire disaster and pointed out to them the way of peace and happiness. Nor should they ever refuse to acknowledge with contrile hearts their proneness to turn away from God's teachings and to follow with sinful pride after their own devices.

their proneness to turn away from God's teachings and to follow with sinful pride after their own devices.

To the end that these thoughts may be quickened, it is fitting that on a day especially appointed we should join together in approachings the Throne of Grace with praise and supplication. Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 26th day of the present month of November, to be kept and observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout our land. On that day may all our people forego their usual work and occupation, and, assembled in their accustomed places of worship, let them, with one accord, render thanks to the Ruler of the Universe for our preservation as a nation and our deliverance from every threatened danger, for the peace that has dwelt within our boundaries, for our defence against disease and pestilence during the year that has passed, for the plenteous rewards that have followed the labers of our husbandmen, and for all the other blessings that have been vouchasfed to us.

And let us, through the mediation of Him who has taught us how to pray, implore the forgiveness of our sins and a continuance of Heavenly favor.

Let us not forget on this day of thanksgiving the poor and needy, and by deeds of charity let our offerings of praise be made more acceptable in the sight of the Lord.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States, which I have caused to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fourth

Done at the City of Washington this fourth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-first.

By the President,

RICHARD OLNEY, Secretary of State.

CLEVELAND AT WORK ON HIS MESSAGE Washington, Nov. 4.-Private Secretary Thurber said to-day that the President had begun the preparation of his annual message, and, as has always been the custom, would be obliged to deny himself to the public until it was completed. The month of November is usually devoted to this

SIR JOHN MILLAIS'S SUCCESSOR.

EDWARD JOHN POYNTER ELECTED PRESS. DENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY. London, Nov. 4 .- Edward John Poynter, R. A.,

has been elected president of the Royal Academy as the successor of the late Sir John Millais, who died in August last. Mr. Poynter, born in Paris on March 20, 1836, is the

son of Ambrose Poynter, an architect. He studied at the Leigh's Art School, London, and is a pupil of W. C. T. Dobson and of M. Gleyre, of Paris, where he was a student from 1856 to 1859. In 1869 he was made an Associate of the Royal Academy. From 1871 to 1877 he was Slade Professor in London, and in 1876 was made a Royal Academician. He was in 1876 was made a Royal Academician. He was recently appointed to succeed Sir Frederick Burton as the director of the National Gallery.

Some of his best-known works are "Israel in Egypt," 1867: "Parseus and Andromeda." 1872: "Atalanta's Race." 1876: "The Fortune-Teller," his diploma picture, in 1871, Jersey Lily (Mrs. Langtry), and "Diadumene," 1885. Mr. Poynter also painted cartoons for the mosaic of St. George in Westminster, designed some of the decorations at South Kensington, and painted a fresco for St. Stephen's Church, Dulwich For several years he was art director of the South Kensington National Art Training School, and has delivered several lectures on art.

LASKER TOO ILL TO PLAY CHESS.

FIRST GAME IN THE CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST TO RE PLAYED TO-MORROW.

Moscow, Nov. 4 (Special).-The first game of the match of ten games up for the championship of the world, which was scheduled to be played between Lasker and Steinitz in this city yesterday, was not played owing to the indisposition of the former, who claimed an off-day. According to present arrangements the men will meet on Friday.

Vienna, Nov. 4 (Special).—The third game of the pillsbury-Englisch match of five games in all, played here yesterday, was also drawn, leaving honors still easy.

The tenth game of the Napier-Marshall match, a French Defence, was drawn after seventy-nive in Present score: Napier, 6; Marshall, 1; drawn, 3. SECRETARY RIDDLE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

THE ELEKTRA COMES INTO COLLISION WITH ANOTHER VESSEL, AND IS BEACHED

TO PREVENT HER SINKING.

Constantinople, Nov. 4.-The Austrian Lloyds steamer Elektra, belonging at Trieste, with J. W. Riddle, Secretary of the United States Legation, on board, came into collision with another vessel near here last evening, and was beached to prevent her sinking. Her passengers and crew were all saved.

ITALIAN OPERA. Each representation at the Academy of Music

makes it more apparent to the intelligent observer

that there has been a great change in operation ideals, so far as the New-York public are concerned. since Colonel Mapleson was with us last. Too decades ago such representations as the Imperial Opera Company are giving would have been ounted as brilliant. The principal singers would have been voted admirable, and the spirit of the chorus and orchestra, under the really excellent direction of Signor Bimboni, would have evoked vast deal of honest enthusiasm. There is much kindliness in the audiences at the Academy now, but, somehow, the demonstrations seem conventional and unconvincing. They are like the per-formances, which, with all their good features, sound like echoes of a day that is dead. Of course the change that has taken place is in the people. There ought to be no quarrel with the Imperial Opera Company, but with human nature, which refuses to be satisfied in one decade with that which challenged its enthusiastic plaudits in an earlier one. Whether or not the change is making for the good of art, and whether or not it is a sign of growth in popular culture, it is not necessary to debate just now. There will be time enough for that in the future; meanwhile it may be said that for those who have retained the tastes and convictions of the earlier day there is much that is delightful in the Academy performances, while for those who have a high appreciation of the value of honest effort and precision of ensemble (qualities which are supposed to belong to the new operation) there is much to command respect. The male chorus is in every respect excellent, the orchestra, despite its crude elements, most praise worthy, and the conducting of Signor Bimboni meritorious in a high degree. When it is remem-bered that a considerable portion of the forces that produce these results ought to be familiar to the people because of their association with the ancient régime, the praise which is invited ought to have all the greater significance. Signor Bimboni is not a stranger to New-York, though some writers for the newspaper press seemed to think so. But he never had occasion to conduct so well ten years ago, when he was in the Angelo company, and, no doubt, could not have done it; so he is entitled to the large meed of praise which has been upon him. He has grown with the public. In last night's cast there was another old-timer. It was Signor Pinto, who impersonated Marcel, the opera

night's cast there was another old-time. Signor Pinto, who impersonated Marcel, the operabeing Meyerbeer's "Huguenots." He, too, was satisfactory, and, like other members of the company, would fill a place in any troupe. It is the conventionality of the performances. It is the conventionality of the performances which makes them fall short of popular expectation. Last night's representation, like all its predicts of the performances of operatic marionettes. Of all the performers of operatic marionettes. Of all the performances of operatic marionettes. Of all the performance with the performance of the performance row evening "La Sonnambula" it Mile. Huguet will effect her e York stage.